Recorder's Office
Auburn

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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Constables—S. A. Miller and J. Keck.

Collector.....Nathan W. Blanchard.

Assessor.....A. B. Gallatin.

Road Commissioners—Allen Towle, W. C. Richmond and E. J. Brickell.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B F. Myers, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT, AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanbocar, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....D. W. Madden,
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon.

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Township Officers.

Business Cards.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. oct 16–tf

ELLIOTT AUBURY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, next door below ENQUIRER office, Sacramento Street Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. oct. 16-tf.

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E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat. oct 2, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

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HAMILTON & WILLIAMS,
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March 6, 1862.—tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,
BANKERS,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
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—AND ON—
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ADVANCES Made on gold dust for coinage.
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HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND
DUTCH FLAT,
Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and ransact General Baanking Business. 1 tf

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of $100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of $100,000, it shall be lawful for said county to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company. said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that of the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them "Railroad Loan, No," then the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises shall cease and determine; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said county, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereto requested, by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the county seal affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company or bearer," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and whenever so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest as therein expressed.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the county of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the benefit of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the county of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said Company.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said Company, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and thereafter to be acquired by said company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which said mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumberance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said Company so given to the County, at maturity, and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its moneys in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall for each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which Fund he shall keep a separate account.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the prompt payment of the interest on said county bonds, as the same falls due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the per centage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason be a deficiency in the Rail Fund, derived from said tax for the payment of any interest as it falls due, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest out of the General Fund of said county, and in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said county; and said money shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the money raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys rising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Comyany to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax herein provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the even hundreds, and a receipt signed by him for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and of the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; *provided*, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the county of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Executive Powe.

The following very important passage has been added by Judge Curtis to his pamphlet on Executive Power as that publication appears in a new edition:

These conclusions concerning the powers of the President cannot be shaken by the assertion that the "rebels have no rights." The assertion itself is not true, in reference either to the seceding States or their people.

It is not true of those States, for the government of the United States has never admitted, and cannot admit that, as States, they are in rebellion. A State is simply incapable of doing any valid act, in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States; and the Constitution is as much the supreme law of the land in Tennessee to-day, as it was before the void act of secession was attempted by a part of its people. Else the act was effectual, and the State is independent of the Government of the United States, and the war is a war of conquest and subjugation.

Nor is the assertion that "rebels have no rights," applicable to the *people* of those States. It is strange that any one having even that acquaintance with public law, which Chatham's indignant protest has made familiar to Americans, could have failed to *feel* it to be untrue. When many millions of people are involved in civil war, humanity, and that public law, which in modern times is humane, forbid their treatment as outlaws. And if public law, and the Constitution and laws of the United States are not *their* rules of duty towards us, on what grounds shall we deny, that public law and the Constitution and the laws made under it, are also *our* rules of duty towards them? The only just idea of a law is, that it is a rule of action which governs *all* who are within its scope. None are so degraded, even by crime as to be too low for its protection; none so elevated by position or power, as to be above its reach. And when we advance to that highest conception of human law, known, practically, in our own country only, and come to constitutional law, the embodied will of the people, by which they govern the governors, what governors are beyond its control; what citizens are too low for its protection? Penalties and forfeitures may be inflicted by the legislative power as punishment for crime, but not even treason, the most deadly of all crimes, can set free the legislative or executive power, from the restraints which the people's law has imposed on them, or remove one man, or any number of men from under its protection.

But if it were conceded that "rebels have no rights," there would still be matter demanding the greatest consideration. For the inquiry which I have invited is not what are *their* rights, but what are *our* rights.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the proclamation of the President, concerning the emancipation of slaves, no one can doubt its practical importance, if it is to take effect. To set free about four millions of slaves, at an early fixed day, with absolutely no preparation for their future, and with no preparation for our future, in their relations with us, and to do this by force, must be admitted to be a matter of vast concern, not only to them and their masters, but to the whole continent on which they must live. There may be great diversities of opinion concerning the effects of such an act. But that its effect must be of stupendous importance, extending not only into the Border loyal States, but into all the States, North as well as South, I suppose no rational man can doubt. *How has the President acquired the power to decide the question whether this great act shall be done?* How have the people of the United States, or any part of them, conferred on *him* the rightful power *to determine for them* this question of such an emancipation, to be made under such circumstances? If the people who are in rebellion have no rights, the loyal people of Kentucky, of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, and Pennsylvania have no rights. It is among those rights that the President shall not assume to decide for them a question which they deem of vast practical importance to themselves, and which they have never consented he should decide. It is among the rights of all of us, that the powers of each State to govern its own internal affairs, should not be trespassed on by any department of the federal power; and it is a right *essential to the maintenance of our system of government.* It is among the rights of all of us, that the *executive* power should be kept within its prescribed constitutional limits, and should not *legislate*, by its decrees, upon subjects of transcendent importance to the whole people.

TURKEY OR SHOAT.—A recent writer on the customs prevalent in Hungary, says when a young man presents himself as a suitor in a house where there is a young lady, he knows at the very first dinner whether or not he may look forward to the fulfilment of his wishes. If roasted turkey appears on the dinner table, it means that he is welcome; but when this good omened bird is substituted by a farrow, the suitor may as well pack up and drive home; the bride will not be his—he is refused. No other roast meat is so symbolical as the turkey and farrow. When any other appears at dinner the suitor may try his luck; he is neither accepted nor rejected, and may wait till a turkey or farrow announces his decree.

This may do very well for bashful suitors, but it is too slow a process for the impulsive. In this country our young men would have "one touch to the hand and one word in the ear" of their lady loves long before the dinner hour, and the question would be popped, "Turkey or shoat, my adored one?" and the answer would be an accepted gobble, or a rejected squeal, as the case might be.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

A SKETCH OF LIFE.

"Ah, Jacob, now you see how all your hopes are gone. Here we are worn out with age—all our children removed from us by the hand of death, and ere long we must be the inmates of the poor house. Where, now, is all the bread you have cast upon the waters?"

The old white-haired man looked at his wife. He was, indeed, bent down with years, and age sat trembling upon him. Jacob Manfred had been a comparatively wealthy man, and while fortune smiled on him, he had been among the first to lend a listening ear, and a helping hand to the call of distress. But now misfortune was his. Of his four boys, not one was left. Sickness and failing strength found him with but little, and they left him penniless. Various misfortunes came in painful succession. Jacob and his wife were alone, and gaunt poverty looked them coldly in the face.

"Don't repine, Susan," said the old man. "True we are poor, but not yet forsaken."

"Not yet forsaken, Jacob! who is there to help us now?"

Jacob Manfred raised his trembling hands towards Heaven.

"Ah, Jacob, I know God is our friend, but we should have friends here. Look back, and see how many you have befriended in times long past. You cast your bread upon the waters with a free hand, but it has not yet returned to you."

"Hush, Susan! you forgot what you say. To be sure, I may have hoped that some kind friend on earth would lift me from the cold depths of utter want; but I do not expect it as a reward for anything I have done. If I have helped the unfortunate in days gone by, I have done my duty to my fellows; I would not for gold, have one of them blotted from my memory. Ah, my dear wife, it is the fond memory of good done in life that makes old age happy. Even now, I can hear the warm thanks of those I have befriended, and again I see their smiles."

"Yes, Jacob," returned the wife, in a lower tone, "I know you have been good, and in your memory, you can be happy. But, alas! there is a present upon which we must look—there is a reality upon which we must dwell. We must beg or starve!"

The old man started, and there was a deep mark of pain drawn across his features.

"Beg," he replied, with a quick shudder.—"No, Susan—we are—we are going—to the poor-house."

"Oh, God! I thought so,' fell from the poor wife's lips, as she covered her face with her hands. 'I thought so, and have tried to school myself to the thought; but my heart will not bear it. Oh, God, that we should have lived to come to this! Would that we were both in our graves!"

"Do not give up, Susan," softly urged the old man, laying his hand upon her arm. "It makes but little difference to us now. We have not long to remain on earth, and let us not wear out our days in useless repining.—Come, come."

"But when—when shall we go?"

"Now—to-day."

"Then God have mercy on us."

"He will," murmured Jacob.

The old couple sat for a while in silence.—When they were aroused from their painful thoughts, it was by the stopping of a light cart before the door. A man entered the room where they sat. He was the porter of the poor-house.

"Come, Mr. Manfred;" said he, the guardians have managed to crowd you into the poor-house. The cart is at the door, and you can get ready as soon as possible."

Jacob Manfred had not calculated the strength he should need for this ordeal.—There was a coldness in the very manner and tone of the man who had called for him, that went like an icebolt to his heart, and, with a deep groan, he sunk back into his seat.

"Come—be in a hurry," impatiently urged the porter.

At this moment a carriage drove up to the door.

"Is this the house of Jacob Manfred?"

This question was asked by a man who entered from the carriage. He was a kind-looking man, about forty years of age.

"That is my name," replied the old man.

"Then they told me truly," uttered the new comer. "Are you from the work-house?" he continued, turning towards the porter.

"Yes."

"Are you after these people?"

"Yes."

"Then you may return. Jacob Manfred goes to no poor-house while I live!"

The porter gazed inquisitively into the features of the man who addressed him and then left the house.

"Don't you remember me?" exclaimed the stranger, grasping the old man by the hand.

"I cannot call you to memory now."

"Do you not remember Lucius Williams?"

"Williams," repeated Jacob, starting up from his chair, and gazing earnestly into the face of the man before him.

"Yes, Jacob Manfred, Lucius Williams, that little boy whom thirty years ago, you saved from the House of Correction; that poor boy whom you kindly took from the bonds of the law, and placed on board of one of your vessels."

"And are you—"

"Yes, yes; I am the man you made. You found me a rough stone from the hands of poverty and example. It was you who first brushed off the evils, and led me to the sweet waters of mortal life and happiness. I have profited by the lessons you gave me in early life, and the warm spark which your kindness lighted up in my bosom has been growing brighter and brighter ever since. With an affluence for life, I have settled down to enjoy the remainder of my days in peace and happiness, with such good works as my hands may find to do. I heard of your losses and bereavements. I knew that the children of your own flesh were all gone but I am a child of your bounty—and now you shall still be my parents. Come, my more than father; and you, my mother, come. You made my youth all bright, and I will not see your old age doomed to darkness."

Jacob Manfred tottered forward and fell on the bosom of his preserver. He could not speak his thanks for they were too heavy for words. When he looked up again he sought his wife.

"Susan," he said, in a choking trembling tone, "my bread has come back to me."

"Forgive me, Jacob."

"No, no, Susan. It is not I who must forgive—God holds us in his hands."

"Ah," murmured the wife, as she raised her streaming eyes to Heaven, "I will never doubt him again."

Arbitrary Arrests in New York.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, Recorder Hoffman, at the request of the District Attorney, charged the Gran Jury relative to the laws of this State in regard to kidnapping, and their bearing upon the arbitrary arrests which have been made in this State. He instructed the jury that the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York guarantee to all citizens the security of their persons against unlawful seizures, and the laws of this State declare that whoever shall violate this constitutional guarantee shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The statute provides as follows:

"Every person who shall, without lawful authority, forcibly seize and confine any other, or shall inveigle or kidnap any other, with intent either—

"1. To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this State, against his will; or

"2. To cause such other person to be sent out of the State against his will; or

"3. To cause such other person to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years."

Relative to the removal from this State of persons arrested here, he said:

"The removal of any person from this State into any other State or territory, to answer to any charge of having committed here an offense against the laws of either the United States or the State, is without the authority of law. And every person, whether he be an officer or private individual, who shall thus seize and confine any person whomsoever with intent either secretly to confine or imprison him here, or to remove him out of the State against his will, acts in violation of statute and renders himself liable to indictment and imprisonment. Upon the trial of such Indictment, the fact that seizure, confinement and removal was by order of the President of the United States, of any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defense. Neither the President, nor any member of the Cabinet, or other officer (not judicial), has any lawful authority to order the seizure, or imprisonment, or removal from the State, of any citizen of the State, for any offense whatever, committed, or alleged to have been committed, within its borders."

In conclusion, he said, "that in a State, not being the scene of actual military operations, not having even an army within its borders, not even any soldiery, excepting such as may be on their way to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, whose laws are not obstructed or defiled; where no form of the 'law martial' can, by any construction, be made applicable to any person not mustered into military service, it is my duty as a Judge to declare to you that the seizure of her citizens, their secret imprisonment against their will, their removal from beyond her borders without authority of law, to answer criminal or other charges, their confinement in places beyond the reach of legal process, is in violation of the rights secured to them by the Constitution and by the laws, and it is the right and solemn duty of the Grand Jury to indict any person or persons who have in these respects offended against the law."

ENLISTING IN "DER SIGEL GUARDS."—On a recent saunter through the old District of Northern Liberties, we passed by a recruiting station, where a placard announced that recruits would be received for the "Sigel Guards." A crowd of idlers stood around and listened to the eloquent appeals of a portly Teuton, who was attired in a sergeant's uniform. He held a glass of lager beer in his hand, while he thus expatiated upon the advantages to result from enlisting in his favorite corps: "Vell, shendlemens, I vill haf to bromise you some intushements for you lisht in mine koompany. Vell den, shendlemens, de first ding, so soon you put your name on de paper, you gets huntred sixty acre lands; den you gits huntred and fifty dollar pounty, you knows; den you gits anudder huntred dollar any time you schpeaks for him; dat is, sposhin you vaits long kenuff. Den ne next ding you goes out to te camp. Ven you kooms dere, de first ding in de mornin' you hear de trum peat; vell, dat ish for you get oop and haf goodail schnaaps; vell, you no vants der goodail schnaaps, you won't git him. Den you hears de trum beat again, unt de gorporal kooms rount unt says: 'Shendlemens, blease to fall in.' Vell den, if you blease to falls in, you falls in, unt if you don't vant to garry the musket yourself, you gits somebody to garry him. Vell den, pi-unt-pi you here trum peat anudder times; dat's for breakfast. Vell den, for te breakfast you musht call for beefsteak, mooten schoop, or anyding you likes; den you vaits till you git him. Shoost so you does mit te dinner. In der efenin' dere ish blenty pooty young kals kooms arount, dreshed in vite, unt dey schpeaks mit you: 'Shendlemens, you no sooner go on der barade or go to de saloon unt haf little valse mit us?' Vell, you no oblige to go mit de kals hif you no vants to. Vell den, apout nine o'glock de trum he peats again; dat is gomblements of de kollnel to take glass vine mit him. You no likes to dake glass vine, you goes to schlofe. Mine grashus, shendlemnes! vy you koom not in out of de traft, unt list in der Sigel Guards? Now koom in—put your name on de baper!" The eloquent eulogist of "der Sigel Guard" received no response to his appeals, except broad grins from the knowing ones, while we were present; but we have no doubt that this pleasant picture of camp life proved attractive to many, and that the ranks of his "koompany" were soon filled.

AN EDITOR SOLD.—The editor of an English paper was presented with a stone, upon which were engraved the following letters. The editor was informed that the stone was taken from an old building, and he was requested to solve the inscription. It read:

FORC		ATT
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A	In	St——

Eminent men were called in to consult on the matter, and after an immense amount of time was consumed, they were informed that the stone was—

"For cattle to rub their tails against!"

WENDELL HOLMES says: "Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, he closes the doors, and gives the key into the hands of the angel of resurrection."

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State in favor of the Rocky Paint and Tunnel Mining Company.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, : : FEB. 5, 1863.

AGENCIES.

Thos. Boyes is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

E. B. Hopkinson is the authorized agent for the Enquirer for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENgaging in other business offers the Enquirer printing establishment for sale at a low figure.—The office is well stocked with newspaper and Job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862.–tf

A Fact Worth Knowing.—Every person subscribing for a newspaper for an indefinite period cannot discontinue his paper upon any other consideration than squaring the yards at the time he gives his order to discontinue, except at the option of the publisher. The same rule applies to advertisers when the advertisement is inserted by authority and marked (t. f) 'till forbid. The courts have decided this point time and again; and all persons ordering advertisements in a paper should govern themselves accordingly. We have had many cases, under our own observation, of the same nature, where parties had erred in their intention, but nevertheless were compelled to acknowledge the justice of the law in such cases made and provided. The publisher receives his order and acts in accordance therewith.

"Wide-Awake."—Your correspondence was received, but cannot appear from its personalities, etc. We are pleased, at all times, to give place to correspondents, and in so doing claim the right to judge of its merits. Your letter was a good one, but a little too broad to enter the family circle. Modify and return and we will publish. There is one other very important point connected with a correspondent. The author must invariably furnish his or her real name to the Editor. We will not assume the responsibility of any correspondent.

Wagon Road.—Mr. Coburn is making preparations and will soon re-commence work upon the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road. From the great depth of snow lying upon the upper portion it was deemed prudent to change the base of operation. They accordingly commence a short distance from town in a few days, where there is no obstrucnion, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

Assemblyman Blanchard has introduced a bill concerning "hurdies" and other public nuisances. We have not been furnished a copy, but, upon general principles, would indorse any good law for their suppression. The present State laws to abate nuisances are inadequate and require reversion and amendment. We realize this fact in our own locality.

Quarterly Meeting.—Rev. David Deal of Marysville, will preach in the M. E. Church, at Dutch Flat, on next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and also at the usual hours on Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend. Quarterly Conference immediately after the service on Saturday evening. As many of the Official members as can possibly do so are requested to be present.

A Roman & Co's. "Hand-Book."—This is one of the most valuable works published in this State. It is a compilation of the most important Statistics of the State condensed in about one hundred pages, and can be purchased at retail at 50 cts. per copy. Every person wishing to keep posted upon public affairs should have a copy.

Item.—Pete Sheler's dog made a raid through Mr. Aubury's yard on Tuesday last, and succeeded in capturing one whole small pet pig, the property of Mr. Aubury. Notwithstanding the great risk of life and limb of the assaulting party he made good his retreat without sustaining material damage. Bully for the *dorg*.

The following toast was given a few evenings since at a sociable party, and as it contains a sentiment, we give it publicity:

"May the lovers of drink never want for bread."

The Ball.—The ball given on the 28th ult. for the benefit of Mr. Dunevant, was very well patronized; he realized upwards of $100 which affords great relief to him in his distressed situation.

North Pacific Review.—This excellent California literary production for the month of February, has reached us. Outside of its closely filled pages of interesting original matter, it has an elegant and life-like likeness of General Wright, the energetic and patriotic commander on this coast. It is but 50 cts. per number or $5 per year, the cheapest work published on the coast.

[We have sent copy of the Enquirer since the first issue of the *Review*, and if it is not received there must be something wrong with the mails.]

Hesperian.—This valuable California monthly for February has reached us. It is filled with its usual amount of original and selected matter. This work should be one of the parlor decorations in every family in California.

Esmeralda Rifles.—The Esmeralda *Star* charges that there are Secessionists in this company at Aurora: that the company gave out some time since that they would go East and aid the Union cause, but now show no desire to do so, and that they have given only seventy dollars to the Sanitary Fund. The editor, E. A. Sherman, announces his intention to proceed at once to the seat of war.

Fresh Codfish.—These palatable fish are caught in considerable quantities along the Pacific Coast, and in the Fox Island chain, to the northward of Oregon, are found in great abundance. A friend informs us, says the *Alta*, that he took a splendid specimen of these fish some time ago, which weighed over forty pounds. They are frequently caught in this harbor and off the Farallones. These Pacific coast cod are pronounced fully equal in flavor to those caughat on the banks of New Foundland.

Mint Matters.—During the year 1862 the branch Mint at San Francisco coined $33,042,841 in gold, and $1,205,698 in silver.

Pub. Docs.—Senator Harriman and Assemblyman Dudley have our thanks for public documents.

An English sailor on the Alabama writes home that his prize money amounts already to $3,000.

Foote's Position.—By the latest advices from the East relative to the advocacy of Southern rights the Georgia *Intelligencer*, gives the following as the words used by Mr. Foote, so favorably known in California in early days, and now a Member of the Confederate Congress, and assures its readers that it is the heart-felt sentiment of the entire Confederacy:

"We desire to solemnly protest against them. We trust they will be tabled by Congress whenever taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern independence and for a Government of the Southern States, recognizing African slavery as an institution ordained by God and beneficial to mankind—a necessity in our social and political relation as States, and in our intercourse with all Nations or States. Hence the admission of any Free State into our Union will not only be repugnant to us but will be to countenance that evil which has brought on the war, and which to get rid of we are now fighting. If the Northwestern States shall shake off the Eastern, and set up a new Government for themselves, and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in the way by our Government, and we shall be willing to treat them as an independent Government—in peace as friends, in war as foes."

While we admit Foote's pugnacious proclivities and admire his stamina, we must nevertheless dissent from his course. His pre-conceived notions may yet terminate successful to the Southern arms; but does that conclusion make it right? We augur, no. If Foote were the head, it would make no difference, the principles as set forth by him are not analagous to the war, and cannot be taken as a count. He assumes that the Northwestern States can set up a Government for themselves upon the same equitable basis that the South are striving to do, which, to say the least, is very doubtful. The right of a State to secede cannot be denied. That question was decided at the time the Constitution was adopted, 1794, but the right to destroy the Union was never contemplated. The simple withdrawal of a minority of States does not in the least, affect the validity of the Constitution of the United States, for it is a self-evident fact, the majority always control in republican governments where there is nothing but a written Constitution, whether right or wrong, hence Mr. Foote's eloquence falls lifeless to the ground.

Concurrent Resolution No. 9.—This resolution, introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Adkison, is one that affects the interests of the miner very materially, especially those located upon or in the vicinity of the Pacific Railroad route. The Preamble and Resolution are in the following words:

"Whereas, The third section of the Act of Congress "to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," grants to the Union Pacific Railroad Company all the timber upon certain mineral lands within the State of California, which may be construed as to absolutely prevent mining upon said lands, by preventing the felling of such timber; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the enactment of such a supplemental law as will guard the mining interests of this State against any such injurious construction of said grant."

When we consider the vast inportance of reserving and guarding the interests of our mines, from which the State as well as the Federal Government receive unlimited support, it surprises us to find a dissenting voice in our Legislative hall. Mr. C. C. Dudley, knowing the combined interests of State and miner through his section (Placer) stood nobly up in defense of those rights, while Yule, the stripling, also well knowing the same interests and rights, whether appreciating them or not, from some motive (perhaps a wardrobe contrivance) strenuously opposed it. This is the treatment loyal citizens must expect when they elect such men as Yule to represent them.

Coming to their Senses.—The incapacity of the Administration is daily becoming more apparent. The people, and particularly its ardent friends and supporters, have learned they have nothing to expect from it, and the more conscientious among them mournfully acknowledge the fact. The following suggestive paragraph is copied from the Boston *Traveler*, one of the most bitter opponents to the principles of Democracy and ardent supporters of the present Administration in New England:

"If the President should call the newly elected Congress together on the 4th of March, we think measures will be adopted which will lead to peace in a few months, and perhaps even in a few weeks. Whether the terms of that peace would be acceptable, or such as to make it permanent, we cannot of course predict, but there is no reason why peace might not be made, as soon as the will of the people can be reached, on terms satisfactory and honorably to the great mass of the people both North and South."

It is considered by the profound men of the Nation as a fixed fact, that there is no hope for the country except in a change of men and policy. They assure us the Republican party have tried to conduct the war upon a rule which would claim the admiration of the world, but they have signally failed. Its own friends admit this humiliating fact.

Post Office Decision.—The Postmaster General has ordered that Postmasters shall no longer continue to receive packages of articles that unnecessarily lumber the mail bags, but that the mails shall be confined to their legitimate purposes. So frequent had the abuse become that the public had begun to send boots, coats, bottles and boxes, at the risk of being required to pay letter postage.

We have not been advised of any change in the postal law by the Government from which the Postmaster-General would be called upon to make such decision. It has always been considered within the meaning of the law to transmit, through the mails, any package which the shipper was willing to pay the amount of charges upon as specified in said law.

The Sword for Gen. Hooker.—The *Alta's* Sacramento correspondent says that the persons who subscribed the money to purchase the sword for Gen. Hooker have requested some of the San Francisco delegation to induce the Legislature to present the sword in the name of the State, and they, the subscribers, will donate the sums which they subscrsbed for the sword to the Patriotic Fund. The cost of the sword was $3,800, and if the Legislature should present the sword, it must pay the price. The reason of this is that Gen. Hooker cannot receive it unless it be presented by the State.

James Watson Webb.—It is stated that James Watson Webb, the American Minister at Rio de Janeiro, recently sent a challenge to the English Minister at that place, in consequence of some hard words that passed between them at a private party. The English Minister, as soon as he received the challenge, went on board the British storeship for protection, and there remained at last accounts.

Negro Equality.

The State Senate to-day took the first step towards carrying out the great abolition principle of negro equality, by passing the negro testimony bill. If this is not followed in another year by extending to the negroes the elective franchise it will only be because the negro party will not then be in power; and in exact ratio to the privileges conferred upon the negro will [be the liabilities imposed upon the white foreigner. In proof of this we need but point to Massachusetts, where republican principles triumph in their greatest perfection. A fugitive slave from the South is entitled to vote on one year's residnce in that State; a German or an Irishman can only acquire the same privilege by seven years' residence—or two years after becoming a citizen of the United States. The Boston *Transcript*, the leading Administration paper of that State, lately made the following comparison:

"The colored people are as active and industrious and capable as the Irish. They are much more easily managed, and as the Irish are at the north and the negro in the south, each in their more native latitude, so let them be."

This is highly flattering to a class which has furnished a larger number of volunteer soldiers to the Union army than the natives of New England and all their descendants, and in proportion to numbers more than three to one of any other nationality or class in the United States; a class which has given to the country a Jackson and a Calhoun, which has been largely and honorably represented in every department of our government, in the council and in the field, with distinguished ability; a people of our own race, blood of our blood and bone of our bone, to be compared to the negro—a race whose highest type of civilization has been achieved by servility to our own! This is republican discrimination, and this the condition clearly pointed out to the foreign-born citizens of California when republicanism shall have accomplished its purpose in this State. "Up with the negro and down with the Dutch and Irish," is their motto. —*Cal. Republican.*

Copper Hunting.—The copper excitement, says the Nevada *Democrat*, is on the increase, and we hear of the discovery of new leads almost daily. About a week or ten days ago, a gentleman started out to hunt for a lead of copper ore, and on Sunday evening he sent up some specimens of the red oxyd of copper, which is usually the richest kind of ore. The specimens were assayed and found to contain thirty per cent. of copper. The report got out that it assayed seventy per cent. on the strength of which several persons started off at 11 o'clock last night, to find the lead and take up extensions. They knew nothing as to where the lead was, except that the specimens came up by the Sacramento stage. Some twenty or thirty others started out on a copper hunt this morning. Copper leads and copper indications have been discovered in the foot-hills, along the entire bredth of this county, and extending into Yuba and Placer. Mr. T. P. Otis has lately discovered and taken up a lead near Foreman's ranch, on the line between Nevada and Yuba, and the veins have been traced from thence, in a south easterly direction to within a few miles of Auburn.

Wisconsin Congressional Election.—This State was claimed by the Abolitionists as having gone overwhelmingly for the Administration. It is difficult, says the Mountain *Democrat*, to tell when the remorseless liars in the pay of the Administration speak the truth. The Sacramento *Union* is a striking illustration of this fact. It lies with an ease, an assurance and brazenness perfectly refreshing. It informed its readers that Wisconsin had elected a full Republican delegation to Congress, and the pitiful miscreants who follow its lead, reiterated the audacious falsehood. A dispatch dated Milwaukie, December 29, says:

The official vote on members of Congress, including the soldiers' votes, elects three democrats and three republicans. Brown, first district, 2,521 majority; Eldridge, fourth district, 5,730 majority; Wheeler, fifth district, 1,017 majority. Aggregate democratic majority in the State, 3,247—a gain since 1860 of 24,336.

Fight of Col. Connor's Command with Indians.—Advices from Salt Lake to February 1st, contain the following in relation to an engagement of Col. Connor's troops with Indians on Bear river, W. T., ih which the former were victorious:

On the morning of January 29th Colonel Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians on Bear river, W. T., one hundred and forty-two miles north, killing two hundred and twenty-four, and many are supposed to be drowned. He took one hundred and seventy-five horses, destroyed their lodges, provisions, etc. The fight lasted four hours. His loss is fifteen killed, with four officers and thirty-eight men wounded. The following are the names of the killed and wounded as far as we can learn: Killed—Smith, a bugler; privates Reed, Rowe and Cox of Company K. Mortally wounded—Captain McLean and Lieutenant Chase. Wounded—Lieut. Berry, Corporal Walton, Sergeants Stevens, Hoyt and Long, privates Slocum, McCoy, St. John, Chase, Buch, Brady and Briggs. Seventy were frostbitten.

Later.—Captain McLsan is reported dead.

Assemblyman from Calaveras.—The Union Democratic County Committee of Calaveras met in San Andreas on Wednesday, January 28th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly. After a few ballots, N. G. Sawyer having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the unanimous nominee of the Union Democratic party for the Assembly.

The Union Administration Committee met in San Andreas on Thursday, January 29th. On motion, it was ordered that a majority of the full Committee be required to nominate a candidate for the Assembly. On the first ballot, T. Frank Davis of Campo Seco, having received the necessary number of votes, was declared the unanimous nominee of the Union party.

From the report of the committee appointed by the Wine Grower's Association to collect statistics in relation to the vineyards of this State, we learn that the number of vines in the principal wine producing districts, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

City of Los Angeles	1,200,000
Sonoma Valley	1,138,800
Anhaniem	450,000
San Gabriel	130,000
Cocomongo	160,000
Green Valley, Solano Co	135,000
Napa Valley	320,000
Putah Valley	150,000
Cache Creek Valley	80,000
Santa Clara county	800,000
Sonora	150,000
Oroville	75,000
Total	4,788,800

Decided Against Greenbacks.—In the Fifth Juicial Court, Stockton, says the California *Republican*, in the case of Gann vs. Hook, Sheriff, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $800. The Coroner, Bond, of course levied the execution on the Sheriff and made the return to the Clerk "satisfied." Gann demanded the money from Bond, who offered greenbacks. They were refused, and Gann brought suit against Bond for the amount in coin. Judge Creaner decided that greenbacks were not legal tender according to the constitution and laws of this State. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

STATE NEWS.

A man by the name of Dates, says the Mariposa *Free Press*, was murdered on Gentry's Gulch, a short time since, under circumstances which left no doubt in the minds of people in that vicinity that the deed was committed by an Indian known as Colorado Jack. Constable McKenzie, of Coulterville, traced him to Bear Creek on Tuesday night, with a posse of twelve men, surrounded an old cabin, where Jack with some other Indians was camped. McKenzie entered, and while endeavoring to tie, as he supposed, the right man, was fired upon by other Indians in the house. Several shots were exchanged between the Indians and the besieging party, whose firearms had got wet from exposure and were in a great measure useless. An Indian boy was very severely, and it is supposed fatally, wounded, and a friendly Indian who was assisting the posse, also stopped an unfriendly ball, and is badly hurt. Several close shaves occurred in the scrimmage. Accounts vary as to the particulars, but the net results are, that Jack got away with most of his boggage and artillery, and succeeded in capturing a double-barreled shot gun from the Constable, and up to date is suppose to retain his scalp and that shot gun.

We understand that R. H. Vance of San Francisco, in connection with other San Francisco capitalists, designs to commence at an early day the construction of a branch railroad, leaving the Folsom road at a point a short distance above the upper Stockton road, and two miles from the river, and running to Sutterville. The line is about three miles and three-quarters in length, and can be built, it is said, for about $40,000.—Several surveys have also been made recently from Kadell's ranch, seven miles south of Sacramento, to the Folsom road at Brighton. It is currently reported that the new purchasers of the Kadell and Gosling ranches design to build a road over this survey early in the season. The length of this line will be eight or nine miles.—The two enterprises appear to be in separate honds, and are in no way connected with each other.

The telegraph informs us that Gov. Andrew left Washington for Massachusetts, with authority to raise negro soldiers. Whether the sable contingent is to be a portion of the nine hundred thousand promised in aid of the Emancipation Proclamation, deponent saith not; but, if it is, it will be only a small portion. If Governor Andrew succeeds in getting one thousand negro recruits in his State, we shall begin to believe that the Radicals can do something. He ought to get them, to help make up the lack of his State's quota of white men. If this war is to be wholly for the benefit of the negroes, they ought to fight it out, certainly; if to preserve the nation, it ought to be left to the management of white men or dropped.

The Sacramento *Bee*, in speaking of the first shipment of rails, from New York, for the Central Pacific railroad of California, has the following: One thousand tuns of rails have been shipped from New York for the Central Pacific railroad of California—that between Sacramento and Washoe. Other shipments will closely follow, this quantity being as much as is desirable to risk upon one vessel. The one thousand tuns of rails will lay about ten miles of the road. The rolling stock will follow at intervals and in due course of time, so that by the time the road is graded the material will be here to set it in motion.

The *Alta* is informed that the offer of Hon. Romualdo Pacheco, to raise a battalion of cavalry, to be formed of native Californians and officered by Americans, for service in Texas, has been accepted by the War Department, and that Governor Stanford will issue his proclamation in a few days, authorizing the enlistment. It is also stated that four companies of infantry are to be raised by the State for service in the Northern portion of the State against the Indians, to be placed under the command of Major J. Curtis.

The Sacramento *Republican* of Saturday, 24th ult., says: A resident farmer on the Sacramento river, a few miles below the city, came up yesterday with about three thousand pounds of tobacco of his own raising and curing during the past season, in quest of a market. The tobacco is in leaf and some connoisseurs who have examined it pronounce it a fine article. He had with him a specimen which he had pressed, and was deemed of good flavor.

The choice of the Legislature in joint convention, says the *Bee*, of Dr. John F. Morse as one of the Trustees of the State Library, in place of John R. McConnell, resigned, and who is and has long been absent from the State, is a good one Dr. Morse is one of our most esteemed citizens, and will take an interest and have a pride in fulfilling the duties of this office.

The silver ledge recently discovered at West Point, Calaveras county, and a few miles from Jackson, turns out to be richer than was expected. E. B. Stiles, Deputy United States Collector for Amador county, was recently offered twenty-five dollars per foot for his interest in it but refused to sell.

The Nevada *Democrat* say they were shown, the other day, a rich specimen of quartz, taken from a lead lately opened near Round Mountain, about three miles from Nevada. The lead has been opened in several places, and coarse gold seems to be generally diffused through the rock. It is owned by Jacob Kramer and others.

On Monday night, a man named Houston, who was intoxicated, went into the office of Justice Wing, at Folsom, and demanded to look at the docket. It being late the Justice declined, and Houston shot at him but did no harm. The telegraph informs us that Houston was arrested and put under bonds for $500.

On Sunday, near San Andreas, Hugh Daly got into a quarrel with one Flinn, and Daly got whipped. Daly went home to his cabin swearing vengeance. A short time afterwards as Flinn and John McCullough were passing his cabin, Daly fired, killing McCullough instantly.

One Chris. Dalton, was fatally stabbed at Grass Valley, on Tuesday evening, January 27th, by Con. Reilly. The affair originated about some costs of suit and threats by Dalton that he intended to kick him. Reilly has been arrested, examined and let out on bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Wire for the Oregon Telegraph Line, was lost on the clipper ship Noonday, which was wrecked near San Francisco. Our hopes of soon being connected with Portland, Oregon, by telegraph, are blasted for the present.

Joseph Metcalf, who carried the express between Forest City and American Hill, Sierra county, perished in the snow while making a trip between the above mentioned places.

A man named Samuel Vaughn was killed lately at La Rock's ranch, on the Walla Walla river, by a man named David Boyd.

Who Goes to the War?—Speaking of the late election in Illinois, the Chicago *Post* says: "The Democratic county of Williamson, which gave Douglas 1,962 majority, now gives Strane 481. The 128th regiment are all from Williamson, and on the day of election, at Camp Butler, took a vote. They were unanimous for the Democratic State ticket—casting 781 therefor. Does not this furnish some inkling as to those who have gone to the war? Nine tenths of the volunteers in Southern Illinois are Democrats, and in other parts of the States at least three fourths, every one of whom is opposed to the President's emancipation proclamation."

Another Pirate at Large.—Advices from Havana to January 24th, states that the pirate Oveto, otherwise called the Florida, under command of J. N. Maffit, sailed thence on the 22d, and captured and burned the brig Windward within four miles of the Cuban coast. The cargo mostly belonged to Spanish merchants. On the 23d she burned the brig Cora Ann, of Maine, and soon after destroyed two more brigs. The last seen of her she was flying the British flag, and steering for the Bahamas. The gunboat Wachusett arrived at Havana on the night of the 22d, coaled, and immediately left in pursuit of the Florida.

Drummed Out.—Friday afternoon at half-three o'clock, Columbus M. Campbell, a native of Prince Edward's Island, and a private in company B, Third Infantry regiment, California Volunteers, was drummed out of Camp Union, as he had become so intemperate and dissolute in his habits that he was utterly worthless.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending January 31st, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	$4,674 86
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	2,687 64
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	$7,362 50
Amount paid out of each County fund for County purposes.	
General Fund	$1,221 38
Redemption do	27 45
Hospital do	00 00
School do apportioned $1607 40 to Dis.	00 00
Do Districts	891 75
Road Districts	53 93
Indian	00 00
County Judge's Fund	00 78
" Clerk's "	127 85
Total Amount paid out for County purposes	2,323 14
Amount paid the State	00 00
Amount of cash on hand in each of the County funds,	
General Fund	$32,266 44
Redemption "	3,737 56
Hospital "	4,502 17
School	537 53
do " Districts	6,426 60
Road " Districts	1,866 88
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Indian Fund	37 60
Co. Judge's "	181 46
Co. Clerks Fund	164 12
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	$49,841 20
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	$4,222 83
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	$391 80

E. M. BANVARD, Treasurer.

Auburn, January 31st, 1863.

MARRIED.

At Iowa Hill, January 5th, 1863, by J. B. Currier, J. P., John Eisler to Miss Catharine Sharrett, both of Iowa Hill.

BORN.

In Auburn, Saturday, January 24th, the wife of J. M. Vanmater of a daughter.

In Auburn, Tuesday, January 27th, the wife of Hon. Joseph Walkup, of a son.

SUMMONS.

State of California, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 7.

The People of the State of California, to

JOHN THOMAS—*Greeting:*

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office, in Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1863, at the hour of 6 o'clock, P. M., to answer unto the complaint of L. T. Allin wherein he prays judgment against you for the sum of eighty-two 52-100 dollars founded upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered you at your special instance and request from Nov. 15th, 1862, to January 10th, 1863, a copy of which amount is now on file in this court to which you are referred for full particulars, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legel service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of January A. D. 1863. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Township No. 7.

The necessary affidavit having been made and filed in this court to procure service of summons by publication, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, it is therefore ordered, that service of the above summons be made by publishing the same in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a paper published at Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, Placer county, two weeks from the date hereof.

J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Feb. 5,–2w Township No. 7.

SUMMONS.

State of California, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 7.

The People of the State of California, to

JOHN THOMAS—*Greeting:*

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office, in Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1863, at 6 o'clock P. E., to answer unto the complaint of George Langrick wherein he prays judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six 20-100 founded upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered you at your special instance and request from March 22d to Nov. 14th, 1862, also, for your acceptance payable to plaintiff dated Dec. 13th, 1862, a copy of which amount is now on file in this court to which you are referred for full particulars, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of January A. D. 1863. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Township No. 7.

The necessary affidavit having been made and filed in this court to procure service of summons by publication, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, it is therefore ordered, that service of the above summons be made by publishing the same in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a paper published at Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, Placer county, two weeks from the date hereof.

J. B. CURRIER. J. P.,
Feb. 5.–2w Township No. 7.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

CONSTITUTION,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf,

On Wednesday,.....February 11,

At 9 o'clock. A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and ofrm Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets,
18t San Francisco.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

H. C. HARVEY & CO.,

(Corner Main and Stockton Streets)

Dutch Flat,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

HAVING RE-OPENED AT THEIR OLD stand would inform the families and miners of this place and neigboring towns that they are prepared to furnish

Provisions,
Groceries,
Liquors,

Crockeryware, Barley, Wheat, and in fact every article in the market at prices that will be reasonable and just. Our goods are bought expressly for family use, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

November 13, 1862.–tf

EMPIRE BILLIARD SALOON,

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this favorite and well known Liquor and Billiard Saloon, which he has thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the most desirable retreats in town, invites the patronage of the citizens. The Bar will be furnished with

Good Wines and Liquors,

And a competent and accommodating bar-keeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the customers. DAVID MAYER,
Jan. 29.–tf Proprietor.

SUMMONS.

State of California, } In Justice's Court—
County of Placer. } Township No. 7.

The People of the State of California, to

JOHN THOMAS—*Greeting:*

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office, in Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1863, at the hour of 6 o'clock, P. M., to answer unto the complaint of Hall & Lyon wherein they pray judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three 18-100 dollars founded upon a book account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered you at your special instance and request from Sept. 29th to Dec. 23rd, 1862, both dates inclusive, a copy of which is now on file in this court to which you are referred for more full particulars, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county—Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of January A. D. 1863. J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Township No. 7.

The necessary affidavit having been made to procure service of summons by publication, and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, it is therefore ordered, that service of the above summons be made by publishing the same in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a newspaper published in the town of Dutch Flat, for two weeks from the date hereof.

J. B. CURRIER, J. P.,
Jan. 29.–2w Township No. 7.

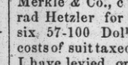
PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE

CONNECTING

California & New York,

Via Nicaragua.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.



The fast and favorite double engine steamship,

MOSES TAYLOR,

E. HOWES,.....Commander.

Will be dispatched for

SAN JUAN DEL SUR,

From Mission street wharf,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Punctually,

On Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

Connecting at Greytown with the splendid steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,500 TONS.

Reduced Rates of passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route. These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

For further information or Passage, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Jan. 29-td Opposite the Postoffice.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan 20-tf

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of

an Execution to me directed and delivered on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, issued out of Justice J. B. Currier's court by O. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace of Township No. 7, county of Placer and State of California, upon a judgment rendered in said court, by said Justice O. H. Young (acting at the request and in behalf of said Justice J. B. Currier during his necessary absence), on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, in favor of S. Salomon & Brother and against W. S. Merkle & Co., composed of W. S. Merkle and Conrad Hetzler for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six 57-100 Dollars ($156 57) principal, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty 66-100 dollars ($20 66), I have levied on and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office at Iowa Hill,

On Wednesday, February 11th, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim that the said W. S. Merkle & Co. had on the 12th day of January A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain house and lot situated and bounded on the South side of Main street in said town of Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California and known as the Star Bakery, on the East by a vacant lot owned by Wm. Kilgo, on the West by house and lot owned and occupied by Dolores Dias, and running back one hundred feet more or less to the back street, and also the building and oven pertaining to said Star Barkery and owned by said W. S. Merkle & Co., and standing on the back end of the said vacant lot owned by William Kilgo, together with all other outbuildings, tenements, hereditaments appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

J. B. CARDER, Constable,
Jan. 22-tds Township No. 7.

FRESH LARD,

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate appplication to

Jan. 1.–tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MY wife Caroline Dresler has left my bed and board without provocation on my part, and that I hereby forbid any person or persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will not, after this date (January 16, 1863) be responsible for any debts contracted by her. HENRY DRESLER.

Dutch Flat, January 22, 1863.–3w

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Under the above heading, the S. F. *Journal* closes one of the articles in its issue of the 26th inst., as follows:

"The simple truth of history is, that there has been no quarrel between Massachusetts and South Carolina in which the State first named has not been absolutely in the right. How absurd it is, then, to charge Massachusetts with making war. It isn't making war to insist that liberty of speech in Congress shall be respected. It isn't making war to insist that laws shall be executed."

"No, verily, it isn't making war!

It isn't making war to employ its press in continual denunciation of the slave drivers of the South. It isn't making war to flood the South through the United States mails with pamphlets inciting the slaves to rebellion. It isn't making war to organize and conduct the underground railroad to steal slaves from the South. It isn't making war to employ almost every pulpit in the State to stigmatize and bemean the Southern people. It isn't making war for the Legislature of Massachusetts to resolve that that the admission of Texas was the dissolution of the Union. It wasn't making war to pass laws prohibiting any State officer from surrendering a fugitive slave, and punishing by fine and imprisonment those who surrendered such fugitive to his master. This, all this, wasn't making war, but is it making peace! By a similar mode of reasoning, Massachusetts may now prove that *she* is not willingly engaged in this war. She promised to take Chrrleston in South Carolina within three months; but she didn't. Her Governor promised to furnish the President with 900,000 men, if the war should be made an abolition war; but he didn't. He promised that the highways of Massachusetts should swarm with volunteers but the volunteers didn't swarm. They refused, even singly to volunteer, and the highways swarmed with men running from the draft, who swarmed as dodgers in Canada. But that is not all which Massachusetts may show, to prove that she is not willingly engaged in this war. She may show that she boards vessels, in order to induce foreign immigrants to volunteer and help to fill up her quota of troops. She may show that she has sent recruiting officers to Ireland for the same purpose; that she has authorized recruiting officers to raise troops in the State of California for the same purpose, and that her Governor has solicited the Administration, and has obtained the permission to fill up her quota of troops by enlisting negroes. She can show all of the above facts—and will show them too if it should become necessary—to prove that the people of Massachusetts, as a people were unwilling to slaughter the citizens of South Carolina. It isn't making war."—*Amador Dispatch.*

SPEECH OF A MASONIC INDIAN.—At a great Masonic banquet in Chicago, Ely S. Parker, an enlightened Indian chief of the Six Nations, delivered a most eloquent speech. He said that when he found his race wasting away he asked himself, "Where shall I find home and sympathy when our last council fire is extinguished?"

"I said I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me as they had my ancestors, when we were strong and the white man weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge, and found brotherhood around its altar. I knelt before the great light in the chapter, and found companionship beneath the royal arch. I entered the encampment and found valiant sir knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went further. I knelt at the cross of my Savior and found Christian brotherhood the crowning charity of the Masonic tie. I am most happy to meet you in the grand councils of the gathering and sit with you at this festive board, to share these greetings and hospitalities. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the foot steps of my departed race, Masonic sympathies will cluster around my coffin and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from the continent, I have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, their memories remain in the names of your lakes and rivers, your towns and cities and will call up memories otherwise forgotten."

TERRIBLE MURDER IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.—Tidings of a most brutal murder were brought to Stockton on Saturday last. It appears that on Thursday evening, January 29th, Aaron J. Golding, Mrs. Golding, Pedro, a Mexican vaquero, and a Spanish boy named Santero, who resided about twenty-five miles from the city, at the entrance to Corral Hollow, were brutally murdered and the house set on fire and totally destroyed. The crime is believed to have been committed early in the evening. The presumption is that the victims were bound and burned alive. They were found in the places where they usually slept. The leg and arms of the vaquero were burned off, and the bodies of the woman and boy burned to perfect cinder. Golding's arm (the right) had been twisted behind his back and had evidently been broken above the elbow joint. It had been bound as the blood had saturated the clothing and two twists of a cord were found on the wrist of it. One circumstance which disproves that either of the men was burned alive is, that their skulls were broken while the woman's was not. The Coronor's jury brought in a verdict that the victims were first murdered and afterwards burned, together with the dwelling of said Golding, by parties to the jury unknown. The bodies were brought to Stockton and buried in the Catholic burying ground. Golding was an American.

NEW COAT OF ARMS.—The Legislature of Vermont recently passed an act describing the coat of arms for the State as follows: Green, a landscape occupying half of the shield; on the right and left in the back ground, high mountains, blue; the sky yellow. From near the base and reaching nearly to the top of the shield, arises a pine tree of the natural color, and between three erect sheaves, yellow placed bendwise on the dexter side, and a red cow on the sinister side of the field. The crest is a buck's head, of the natural color, cut off and placed on a scroll, blue and yellow. On a scroll beneath the shield is the motto, "Vermont, Freedom, and Unity," and the Vermonter's badge, two pine branches of the natural color, crossed between the shield and scroll. The act further provides that the flag of the State shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, the Union shall be one large star, white in a blue field, with the coat of arms of the State therein.

ARMY BREAD.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that the bread dealt out to our troops on the Rappahannock, was packed in May, '52, but must be much older:

"During its 'peninsular campaign,' the bread had become inhabited by a very lively species of insect of a brown color and amiable disposition. Various stories are told of these crackers in camp, some of which I think are malicious fabrications. One was that the insects were purposely put in the bread to save mule transportation, and that when the commissary wished to transport the bread, he simply whistled and it came itself. Another was that four of these crackers were seen on battalion drill one evening, going through the evolutions with great precision. One of the boys had a lot of bread so thickly settled as to be uneatable, and brought it down to the commissary to be exchanged. He was told to lay it down and take others, when he very honestly asked, '*Hadn't I better hitch 'em?*'"

GLASS MAKING.—The art of making glass was known to the Romans at least before 79; known to the Chinese about 200; introduced in to England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking glasses and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773; window glass first made in England, 1557.

TEUTONIC "BURST."—Eleven hundred German jurists are now in Vienna. One evening recently they and 700 Austrian jurists sat down to a supper given by the municipality of the city, and the 1,800 persons managed to dispose of 80 casks of beer, 3,600 bottles of red and white wine of the country, and 1,050 bottles of first-rate champagne. The supper, with music, cigars, etc., cost the city no less than $20,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.
F. BURCKHALTER, Rec. Sec. jal-6m

Mount Carmel Lodge U. D., F. & A. M., Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Red Dog, every Friday evening. Stated meetings Friday of or preceding full moon. Transient brethren cordially invited.

CHAS. M. PECK, W. M.
ISAAC GILL, Secretary. dec4-tf

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail.

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We refer to the aged Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, billious cholic, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache chills and fever, tremens, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all druggists ane dealers everywhere. m13-1m

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is in making good bread and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly LIGHT, SWEET and NUTRITIOUS bread, it is only necessary to use REDDINGTON'S & Co.'s YEAST POWDERS, which in every respect excel all similar prepartions ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

In calling the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Young, to be found in another part of this paper, we feel we are answering the dictates of honest conviction in pointing out to suffering humanity the honest and skilful medical practitioner. It is the duty of every man, whose knowledge places it in his power, to act as a guide to those who otherwise would unwittingly take a wrong path. Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State is spread the insidious seeds of a terrible disease. No need to be thus. No need to wear out a life of pain and anguish and in the end to fill a dishonored grave. Hesitate no longer unfortunate ones, but turn to the Doctor who alone can restore you, giving you in place of wasted energies and an impaired constitution, full health vigor and power.

Actuated by the wish to exert his powers to cure, he proves his honesty by the motto at once displaying his conviction of his capability, and showing his confidence in mankind, "*No Cure no Pay.*" The Doctor's office is No. 615 Commercial St., opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco. 45

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

UNION HOTEL,

(One door above the Express Office)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

James A. Shoemaker,.....Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated.

November 6, 1862.–tf

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. J. F. MEYER.

March 13th, 1862.—tf

OLD CORNER SALOON.

CLEMENT UREN .....PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN RETREAT CONTINues in full and successful operation. The present proprietor would invite the patronage of those partial to

Cool Lager and Fine Liquors!

always on hand. A polite and attentive barkeeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the patrons of the house. se10-tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

(Opposite Golden Eagle Saloon,)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

November 20.–tf

J. M. CHILDS, DENTIST.

IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.

Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20–tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GROUND INCLOSED BY FENCE AND surrounding the residence of Mr. Clark and Mr. Cross, and also the barn of Mr. Blanchard, and known as the "Amburg Field," is suitably laid out for building lots, having a broad street opening on Sacramento street, will be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers.

This ground is the most suitable in the vicinity for residences, excellent water being procurable by sinking a few feet, and for those wishing to make themselves homes, offers a rare opportunity. For particulars apply to Messrs. BOUST or MATHEWSON, Dutch Flat.

Grass Valley, January 15th, 1863.–2m.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Serofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'

GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories, together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE family residence on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat at present occupied by J. H Willits, and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at a bargain. The premises are well supplied with water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family residence can secure a good bargain in the above premises.

For further particulars, apply at the Justice's office, on Sacramento street. CHAS. SCULL.

Nov. 20, 1862.–3m

AUBURN DRUG STORE,

SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.

H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

SCHUBERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

BOOT MAKERS,

(Opposite the Brewery,)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that they make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Also, made to order and warranted, the finest quality,

Ladies Winter Boots.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

SCHUBERT & CO.

Dutch Flat, November 20, 1862.–3m

UNION MARKET,

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Cal.

STEPHEN J. STYVISANT,.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING taken the above old established market, desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of choice

FRESH BEEF,
FRESH MUTTON,
FRESH PORK,
FRESH LARD,
HAMS AND BACON,

And Home-made Sausage to be had in the market, with or without casings. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable. Dec. 10-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. ☜ nov13-tf.

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement or those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled present better inducement for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

J. JONES & CO.

June 20, 1860. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

WILLIAM UREN HAVING COMPLETED his new and spacious Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop on Main street, is now prepared to do every description of work in his line on the shortest notice, and in a most reasonable manner by any one in the unsurpassed tablishment in State.

Particular attention paid to

MACHINERY.

SLEDGES, PICKS AND SHOVELS,

made, repaired, and warranted.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the most approved plan.

Being thankful to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity for patronage heretofore bestowed, he asks a continuance of the same, being confident he can *hammer* out his living to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their work.

March 13, 1862—tf.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. t

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20. 1862.–tf

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort.* WM. HAMILTON

Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE WILL, ON the first day of February, 1863, apply to the Register of the State Land office for a patent for the following described lands, to-wit: The North-west quarter of Section No. fourteen (14) and the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-three (23); also the South-east quarter of Section No. fifteen (15) and the South-west quarter of Section No. fourteen, all of Township No. thirteen, North Range No. six (6), East of Mount Diablo Meridian, the same being lands located by Cornelius Quinn and Paul Cox, as State Seminary land, and duly assigned to us.

Dated, December 24th, 1862.

Jan. 1.-1m L. R. CHAMBERLAIN.
T. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONTEMPLATing to leave for the Erst shortly, offers store on Main st., Dutch Flat, already well and substantially fitted up for a dry goods and clothing store, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For particulars and terms of sale app'y to S. Heyman or of the subscriber. A. FRIEDMAN.

Dutch Flat, January 8, 1863.–1m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE

DEALERS IN

Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iren Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL

BOOK BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

San Francisco.

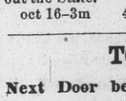
☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.

Aug. 21, 1862–1y.

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perjectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

WIRE ROPE:

Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!

THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?

BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!

BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!

BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!

BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!

BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!

BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!

BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,

oct 16–3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

TONSORIAL.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

H. SIEMON WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of this place that having secured the services of one of the best barbers in the State, and having refitted his shop with new furniture, etc., is now prepared to serve all who may call upon him in a truly artistic style. Possessing greater facilities than heretofore for the accommodation of customers, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.

Shaving,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing, etc.

June 19-tf. H. SIEMON, Proprietor.

PLACER BREWERY,

Cor. of Sacramento and Main sts.,

Dutch Flat,

GEORGE EBERT,.....Proprietor.

The proprietor will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that since the machinery and works of the above named establishment have been enlarged and perfected, he is prepared to furnish a quality of Lager Beer not surpassed in the State.

A full supply constantly on hand. Orders for large or small quantities, at home or abroad, filled promptly. jul-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG.

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Main Street, Dutch Flat,

Has just received at the Dutch Flat Drug Store a large and well selected Stock of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC and PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIOFERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBAACCO, &c., &c.
Also:
WHITE LEAD,
CAMPHENE,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of the new COAL OIL, Lamps and Kerosine Lamp Chimneys.

All of which will be disposed of

FOR CASH

As cheap if not cheaper than at any other establishment in the county.

All the Goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less cost than a POOR article would be sold for elsewhere. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

June 5, 1861. tf

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Serofula, Ulcurs, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations,

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,

R. HALL & CO.,
sc10–6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

an Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS,..... Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRED Kink is not authorized to transact any business for the Lost Camp butcher shop, after the 3d day of January 1863.

L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Lost Camp, January 2d, 1862.–1m*

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OICE.

Inconstancy Defended—A Tale of Society.

In One Chapter.

Two fashionable ladies—who were thought,
For married dames, much gayer than they ought,—
Had long been friends, and so attached at heart
That they indeed were seldom seen apart.
At length it chanced—by some impudent act
From which suspicion guessed a naughty fact—
One came to grief; for busy scandal rung
The cruel rumor with relentless tongue.
Her late companion (such her friendship's proof!)
Hearing the tale, discreetly kept aloof;
Until, by chance—as other people meet—
One day they came together in the street.
When thus the angry dame expressed her mind—
"Is this the treatment I had hoped to find?
Is this the way—ungrateful!—you defend
The injured honor of your dearest friend?"
"Nay," said the other, "I am truly sad
On your account—'tis really too bad!
But then, my dear, reflect! what *could* I do?
I haven't character enough for two!"

NIX.

A Practical Joker.

There was a low comedian familiarly called Dick Hoskins, whom I occasionally encountered at several small country theatres, in the North of England, and who was an inveterate and practical joker on the stage. He was always very well behaved with me, but when he came in contact with a tragedian for whose talents he entertained a contempt, or whose person or manners displeased him, woe to the unhappy subject of his fun. All his tragedy was turned into farce when Dick was in the humorous vein. Thus, he played grave-digger one night at, I think, the Rochdale Theater, in Lancashire, to the Hamlet of Mr. C—, a most solemn and mysterious tragedian of the cloak and dagger school.

The gentleman's tragedy was, in Dick's eye, much more intensely comic than his own broadcast strokes of the farce; accordingly Dick held no terms with it, and showed the unfortunate object of his mirth no quarter on the stage. When, therefore, Hamlet approached the grave to hold his dialogue with Dick, in it, the latter began his antics, and extemporized all sorts of absurd interpolations in the text—which he spoke in his own broad Lancashire dialect. There was not a good house, and Dick allowed himself full license. Mr. C—— scowled fearfully, but Dick put a climax on his audacity, "topped the infinite of insult."

The theatre was built on the site of an old dissenting chapel, which had formerly stood there, in which a preacher named Banks held forth, and in the small graveyard attached, in which the doctor—for he was popularly dubbed Dr. Banks—had been buried twenty years before; and his name was familiar yet. So, after answering Hamlet's question:

"How long will a man lie in the earth ere he rot?"

Dick proceeded in due course to illustrate his answer by Yorick's skull, and taking it up, he said, in the words of the text:

"Now, here's a skull that hath lain in the earth three and twenty years. Whose do you think it was?"

"Nay, I know not," replied Hamlet, in his sepulchral, tragedy tone.

"This skull, sir," said Dick, pursuing the text thus far, and then making a sudden and most unlooked-for alteration:

"This was Dr. Banks' skull."

And the word skull he pronounced like a bull.

Of course the house was in an uproar of laughter and confusion. The victimized tragedian stamped and fumed about the stage, as well he might, exclaiming:

"Yorick's, sir, Yorick's!"

"No," said Dick, coolly, when the tumult had subsided, taking up another one and resuming the text.

"*This* is Yorick's skull, the king's jester; but"—going off again—"t'other's Dr. Banks, as I *told* you!"

This was too much, this was the last straw on the tragedian's back. He jumped into the grave, seized the (very) low comedian by the throat, and a fearful contest, never before—or since, I hope—introduced into the play, ensued, in which Dick bravely held his own, and succeeded, at length, in overpowering, in a double sense, the worsted tragedian, whom he held down in the grave with one hand, while with he flourished Dr. Banks' skull in triumph above his head.

The curtain was dropped, amidst roars and shrieks of laughter, in which king, queen, monks and courtiers—who, in the vain hope of arresting the row, had been sent off with ophelia's empty coffin—were compelled to join—forming a tableau which finished the play for the night.—*Geo. Vandenhoff.*

IT PAYS TO TAKE THE PAPERS.—A capital story is told us of an old farmer in the northern part of this county, who had been "saving up" to take up a mortgage of $2,000 held against him by a man near the sea shore. The farmer had saved up all the money in gold, fearing to trust the banks in these war times. Week before last he lugged down his gold and paid it over, when the following colloquy ensued:

"Why, you don't mean to give this $2,000 in gold, do you?" said the lender.

"Yes, certainly," said the farmer. "I was afraid of the pesky banks, so I've been saving up the money, in yellow boys, for you this long time.

"All right," responded the lender "only I thought you didn't take the papers, that's all!"

"Take the papers! No sir, not I. They have gone on so since the war's been agoing that I won't have one of the d—lish things about. But the money is all right, isn't it?"

"Yes, all right, $2,000 in gold. All right, here's your note and mortgage."

And well he might have called it all right, as the premium on gold that day was 22 per cent., and his gold was not only worth the face of his bond but $440 besides, enough to have paid for his village newspaper for himself and posterity for at least three centuries. It pays to take the papers.—*Ex.*

A TENDER EPISTLE.—Love is no dream as the following billet deaux picked up in front of the Chicago postoffice will show:

MY DEAR SWEETEST DICEY.—I am so happy to hear from you so often, it affords me sich great plesher. You always so deer to me, hope you will soon be dearer.

You know that I niver hinted nothing about marriage and never meen to—take your own time for that. I shall always remember the old saying, procrastishun is the thief of time, but mother says nothin should be done in a hurry, except ketchin flees.

The fondest wish of my heart is that we may soon becum one. Did you read Franklin's Extracts—his remarks concerning is deliteful. Our harts he sez ought to assemble one an other in every respect they ought to be heterogenius so that our union may be mixed as well as uniting—not like oil and water, but like tee and shugar. Truly I can feel for the mortal when he sez—

The rows is red, the vilets blew,
Shugar's sweet and so are you;

Mother says matrimony is better to think on than the reality.

I remane till deth or marriage, your own candy. MARY ANN.

P. S. I hope you will let me know what you meen to do as there is four or five fellows after me hot foot, and I shall be quite oneasy till I heer. Your loving sweet, MARY ANN.

N. B. I had a cuzzin married last month who sez there aint no true enjoyment but in the married state.

NEW HEAD DRESS.—We see noticed a new head dress consisting of slender wire bent into a wreath, upon the front of which is perched a brilliant little humming bird, surrounded by a court of delicate lace, leaves, small point, and cherry velvet bows oddly arranged. At the back there are velvet bows, and barbs of black lace, which descend upon the neck.—*Albany Journal.*

We have seen another which consisted of wicket work, on the front of which were two tomatoes and a bunch of persimmons, over which were perched a rabbit and a pair of spring chickens, the whole surrounded by rainbow tinted laces and rosettes, forming a *tout ensemble* of singular magnificence and indescribable harmony.—*New Albany Ledger.*

WOMEN AND CHILDLEN CHEWING TOBACCO.—A Missouri letter in the Dubuque Times says tobacco is used among the natives in the rural districts indiscriminately by both sexes, children as well as adults, for chewing and smoking. A foraging party near Hartsville recently called at a house where they found a woman and thirteen children, the three eldest being girls, and all "chewing" a "power" of tobacco. One of the party remarked that she was the first woman he ever saw chew tobacco. The old woman exclaimed, "Wal, now, whar was you brought up? Never seen a woman chaw 'bacar! Guess you hain't been round much. Don't you have any ladies whar you was raised?"

A DELICATE REPARTEE.—In the Police Court, a few days since, says the San Francisco *Call*, one of our most promising young lawyers was defending the publisher of the "Skedaddle;" he was exerting his utmost zeal for his client, when he was interrupted by the Judge, who said: "If you were the father of a family of grown up daughters, could you go home with a clear conscience after making such a plea!" The reply was instantaneous: "Judge, if I was a father of a family, I would go home as a father, not as a lawyer."

We have already stated that the criminal prosecution against the young Duc de Grammont Caderousse, for killing an Englishman and a writer in Le Sport, in a duel, terminated in an acquittal and that he has since been subjected to a civil suit, for compensation, by the mother of deceased, who was almost wholly dependent upon him. The court decided that the Duke should pay down 3,000 fr., for funeral expenses, etc., and should make a yearly allowance for life to Mrs. Dillon of 3,600 fr., two-thirds of which is to be reversionary upon her two sons, unhappily confined as lunatics, and supported by their late brother. A d ar duel for the Duke!

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.

☞ **Prices from $60 Upwards.** ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANPED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is calld to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

☞ **THE BEST IN USE** ☜

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

329 (91) Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J st. Sacramento City;
J. T. ALLMENT, 156 Second st., Marysville;
J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton;
GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds.

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
VALISES, &c

To be found in any Retail House in Caliofrnia.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

April 17-1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

THOMAS BOYCE'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washing-streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.-tf

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WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured, and full vigor returned.

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You cannot be too careful in the selection of a Physician, or a remedy, in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a Physician is Dr. J C YOUNG, who has treated and cured more cases of such diseases than any *one man* living to day, in this or any other country. His offices were the first that were opened in this city for the exclusive treatment of private diseases. His different publications have been republished in almost every country in Europe, and are now acknowledged as standard works, by our own medical colleges, and the profession throughout the country.

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DR. YOUNG'S PREVENTIVE POWDERS, for married ladies. These Powders will be found of essential value to those whose means, health or other circumstances do not permit them to increase the number of their family without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. This preparation is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate. Nor does it curtail matrimonial privileges in the least. *Morally considered,* this preparation is of the highest utility, and sustained by the soundest principles of prudence, economy and virtue. It shows how a chemical effect may be produced, scientifically, and without injury to the constitution, which thousands attempt to accomplish by the most unwise and dangerous means, *operations, &c.* Young married people, whose circumstances do not warrant too rapid an increase of family, will find this preparation most valuable.

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HOTELS.

Blue Cut, James Shoemaker, proprietor, Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. office.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

H. C. Harvey & Co., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.

BAKERY.

Dutch Flat, Henry Runckle, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.

BREWERY.

George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

MARKETS.

Plaver, Fred. Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.

Union, S. J. Styvisant, proprietor, next door to the Bed Rock Saloon, Main st.

DENTIST.

J. M. Childs, opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon, Main st.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Dr. D. W. Strong, above the Blue Cut Hotel, Main st.

Dr. W. C. Jones, next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Wm. H. Hillhouse, sheet iron and tin worker, Main st., below the theatre.

SHOEMAKERS.

Schubert & Co., Main st., opposite the brewery.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORES.

R. Hudepohl, Main st. second door above Runckel's bakery.

Charles Adler, next door to Dr. Jones' office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Gross, Plummer & Boke, Post Office, Main st.

BANKERS.

Hall & Allen, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, Main st.

W. & P. Nichols, at the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office, Main st.

BLACKSMITHS.

Wm. Uren, next to Sloan's Livery Stable, Main street.

PAINTING.

Geo. M. Heppard, Main street,

LIVERY STABLES.

T. J. Sloan, three doors from Sacramentost., in Main.

Thomas Morris, Sacramento st., below the Enquirer office.

SALOONS.

"Boomerang," John Meyer, proprietor, in the brewery building, Main st.

"Old Corner," Clement Uren, proprietor, corner of Main and Sacramento sts.

"Bed Rock," G. L. Slocumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.

Empire, David Mayer proprietor, next door to Arnstein's store, Main st.

BARBER SHOPS.

H. Siemon, Main st., next door to the post office.

Randolph & Brinkman, Main st., opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon.

SAW MILLS.

J. Jones, "Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill," on the Auburn road, half mile from town.

Allen Towles, "Dutch Flat Saw Mill," on the hill north of town.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, office next door to the ENQUIRER.

S. A. Miller, Constable, office same place.

E. Aubury, Attorney and Counsellor, same place.

L. B. Arnold, Attorney and Counsellor.

Clement Uren, Surveyor, "Old Corner Saloon," corner Sacramento and Main sts.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—Justices.—M A Shellhouse, and E H French.
Constables—James Rice and J J Hovey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Dudley.
Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
Township No. 2.—Justices—S Reno and J L Adams.
Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm Gwin.
Collector—D Choate. Assessor—J D Barnoure.
Township No. 3.—Justices—William Sexton and D A Rice.
Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S M Stevens.
Township No 4—Justices—E B Boust and J Brown.
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
Township No. 5.—Justices—S M Jamison and A B Scott.
Constables—J F Kirby and S C Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J C Scott.
Collector—J L Sanborn. Assessor—Thomas Dodd.
Township No 6—Justices—S R Case and H L Pease.
Constables—Robert Kennedy and Jas Mulligan.
Road Commissioner—E Lloyd.
Collector—James D McCormick. Assessor—W K Diltz.
Township No. 7.—Justices—J B Currier and O H Young.
Constables—J B Carder and Ellis Edwards.
Road Commisiioner—S L Irish.
Collector—John R Brown. Assessor—V F Field.
Township No. 8.—Justices—F H Snyder and George Kuder.
Constables—G P Ward and D McFarland.
Road Commissioner—E T Darling.
Collector—J B Cornett. Assessor—J M Bardwell.
Township No. 9.—Justices—D W Slevin and B F Smith.
Constables—John S Agar and A Harrison.
Road Commissioner—W D Perkins.
Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Humphreys.
Township No. 10.—Justices—J Beck and H W Starr.
Constables—D E Mitchell and V W Cleveland.
Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.
Collector—John Barnes. Assessor—J Bristow.

HARNESS, BOOT, SHOE AND

Upholstering Manufactory,

Main Street, Illinoistown, Placer County.

ELIJAH S. YEATES,.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR, HAVING BEEN LONG established in the Boot and Shoe business in this place, and seeing the wants of the citizens in this vicinity demanded an establishment of the above named class, has been prevailed upon to start the same with a full confidence that his efforts will be appreciated and his labors rewarded.

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Boots and Shoes made to order.

Repairing done promptly.

I will assure the public that the work done by me shall be as good as can be found in the State; and I will positively sell at Sacramento prices

FOR CASH.

I desire to return thanks to my many patrons and friends for the liberal support I have received at their hands; and trust I may be enabled to so conduct my present business as to merit a continuance of the same. Jan. 15, 1863.-3m.